





# The Confederate

D. L. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG.

Mr. HALLAM, who wrote the Constitutional History of England, if he were living now and were a North Carolinian, would in all probability, as between Gov. Vance and Mr. Holden, vote for the former; and so would Lord Sidmouth. We arrive at this conclusion, first, from our estimate of their intelligence and patriotism; and secondly, with reference to Lord Sidmouth, because being a Tory in England, he would be a Whig here—the political characteristics of these two parties, while they lasted, having been identical—and a Whig, they could hardly support a man who, like Mr. Holden, earned living, fortune, fame and position by abusing every leading representative of the Whig party; their only consolation being that he has since done the same low office for them against their adversaries.

But if Mr. Hallam were this day conducting the Daily Conservative, in the city of Raleigh, we hardly think he would imagine it productive of good to revive a discussion over the suspended habeas corpus, whose necessity or lack thereof may very soon be fully tested. Nor would he "fetch a drag" through the flood of ages, to reproduce Mr. Noy; seeing that there is an agony enough in the mud and slush of the waters of this age, without rolling back the billows of past times, flooded with the prophecies of Mr. Noy. The Confederate has had its say on the habeas corpus suspension, and its content for now, and is willing now to leave to be saddled with whatever of responsibility may attach to its opinion.

We believe Congress has the power to suspend the privilege of the habeas corpus, when from invasion or rebellion the public safety requires. That which is suspended, sometimes more is meant than before refusal of bail in cases not previously billable. It is meant to vest in the Executive power to preserve the imperiled safety of the nation, by withdrawing from the citizen the elements of personal liberty; of which necessity compels the control for the public good.

We know that the President applied for this suspension under a pressure of imposing necessity, against his own will, though under the conviction of his best judgment, arrived at by the most searching enquiry. We believe that Mr. Holden is responsible for the suspension, in a great measure, and the public opinion on account of it ought to be directed against him. He had inveighed against our Government again and again, as a tyrannical despotism. He had invited meetings of agitation, to resist its authority, to take affairs out of its hands; and these meetings were held; many of which were of a directly treasonable character; inasmuch as they "resolved for the Union as it was and the Constitution" as it is; as they denounced our struggle for independence as "unholy and unchristian;" as they recommended the call of a Convention with the object to the utter subversion of the Confederate authority.

All this Mr. Holden encouraged by publishing; and when appealed to, to discourage them, he refused; declaring that this voice of the people was "refreshing." This agitation alarmed men of all political parties in the State, and patriots everywhere. It furnished the enemy with encouragement, and depressed our people; and our State being at the time invaded by the enemy, and an advance threatened towards her centre, from both the east and west, with the avowed purpose of meeting and shaking hands with their congenial sentiment, known to and recognized by the enemy; there was a great jeopardy of the public safety and an imperative necessity for extraordinary protection.

We could say more; but the time is not yet. We believe that the suspension of the habeas corpus saved this State from armed convulsion. We believe that Mr. Holden out at this day to be the most grateful living man for it; for it is our firm conviction, that if that force, revolution or armed maintenance of right, shall ever be thrust on our people, he, as his most intimate supporters would have been, or will be the very first to perish in the form. Now he walks free—he and his; runs for Governor, sits up a contemptible counter to the State, to the mortification and shame of her people, and plays the martyr—an easy enough character to play, when it is a character only put on.

Now there is our record on the habeas corpus, for time, and if need be, for eternity. The convictions are our own; they bind no body; they are freely and intelligibly enough spoken to be understood by any comprehension. We know of the purity of our motives. We know also that we have the same stake in personal liberty as any other free man; we know also that our whole people has shown a love of freedom and a reverence for law; and we were for the suspension of the habeas corpus to preserve both.

Mr. Holden, by his practices and teachings, accosted the evil, if there has been evil, and he is responsible for it. If the suspension were removed, he would revive the agitation, to the great injury of our cause in this campaign; for although Mr. Holden is not the man to meet a crisis, he is one of those men who provoke it.

We are requested to state that Gov. Vance will address the people at NewCamp Run-dry, Alamance county, on Thursday, the 10th instant.

## Conservative Meeting at Cary.

The resolutions of this meeting not edited by us yesterday, we said looked mightily like Mr. Holden had a hand in fixing up, viz: the one about the habeas corpus suspension and another about negotiations, and fighting alone will make the war.—These are very Mr. Holdenish—just as he used to say in the Standard before he suspended it.

But the next resolution, upon close inspection, cannot be his—indeed it is quite anti Mr. Holden; for it says "we are in favor of a State Convention, not to secede, but to take some steps, in conjunction with the Conservative people of the Confederacy, for the purpose of bringing about an early and lasting peace." Now Mr. Holden has a right to protest against these Cary Conservatives thus ignoring his platform—for he has printed it time and again in the Standard, that the object of the Convention was for "North Carolina to take her own affairs into her own hands, and set up for herself;" and it is said he told one or more members of the Legislature, that the object was to secede from the Confederacy, and he added his usual emphatic climax—"and it will be done before the middle of May—mark my prediction." So these being facts, it is evident Mr. Holden, that used to be, didn't fix that resolution up; it may have been done, however, by Mr. Candidate Holden, finding that the middle of May was pretty close at hand and he would be proven a false prophet, or it may have been prepared by the Secretary of the meeting, who is one of those "Destructives" that Gov. Vance speaks of, who wishes the sheets turned down quick, so they may get in the Conservative bed.

The tenth resolution, for there are thirteen of them, is very much like Mr. Holden—in part, that portion which blows his own horn, as he is said to do through editorials in the Progress, and through communications in his own paper. But there is one line that says more for him than he does for himself, even in his card of self-nomination, to-wit: that Mr. Holden "is in favor of the prosecution of the war." Now, we would just like to see the self-made candidate say that for himself, in his card of announcement. That would be "refreshing." The closing sentence of the tenth, is Mr. Holdenish to the life—"He will receive our warm support for Governor."

No wonder the self-admiration association had a good season, and adjourned "after a harmonious and interesting time." "After this, there will be no more afternoon preaching hereafter in the afternoon."

"We have held a light pen over the Progress, because we abhor violence in newspaper controversy; but we greatly misapprehended enlightened public sentiment, if the course it is pursuing towards Gen. Hoke does not meet a significant condemnation."—Confederate.

The Progress quotes this sentence from our paper, and then snivels and begs for public sympathy, and tries to manufacture a little cheap capital, by crying out that we have threatened it with a mob to destroy its press. It must have been so "pallid and depressed" at the time when this big scare was upon it, that "chain-lightning" whiskey could not have "revived" it—it "blockade brandy" not being accessible to it. But it may dispel its fears—we would not have a hair of its head nor a type in its office disturbed, for anything, and "John" knows it. But then the party capital must be made; and he remembered the old story of the rogue running off with his stolen goods, crying "stop thief!" and he resorted to it. It could be perverted too, so as to afford it an opportunity for a little bluster, just into its hand, and it was mightily glad of the chance. But it may quit its nerves. No body wants to hurt it or its tears.

The Conservative of yesterday gives the Progress the following "plumper" about this pretendedly feared mob:

The Progress of yesterday's issue inquires whether Gov. Vance will permit mob violence to be inflicted upon that concern. We are not aware that the Progress is in any danger of the mob. We are inclined to think that the controlling spirit of that concern is endeavoring to manufacture a little popular sympathy for political purposes. But we will say to the editor of the Progress that Gov. Vance saved the Standard office from demolition last summer, and he would do all in his power to prevent any outrage upon that of the Progress. Mr. Holden is now showing his gratitude, serpent like, by assailing his benefactor, and Gov. Vance would no doubt receive a similar reward from the Progress man, were that worthy placed relatively in the same position.

The Destructives of this and other States are beginning to open their eyes to the state of public sentiment in North Carolina. Finding that the name of W. W. Holden is a tower of strength, and that the masses, so far from considering the Standard and Progress disloyal, look on them as their best friends; they are beginning to change their tactics, and instead of "Holden the Tory" and "Holden the traitor," they now speak of Governor Vance's competitor as Mr. Holden.—Progress.

Now this cannot by any means apply to us. We have always called the Progress deity, Mr. Holden; and its own editor by the friendly and familiar title "John, the rascal," given to him by its own Joy, the Yankee, of the Newbern Times.

## Returned Officers.

Among the officers returned by last Flag of Truce Boat at Richmond, we find the following from North Carolina, viz: Capt. R. B. Gaston, 65th N. C.; Lt. G. W. Bird, co. G, 10th; Lt. C. Tiddy, co. E, 24th; Lt. J. T. Cahill, 7th N. C. Cavalry; and Lt. P. B. Egan, co. G, 55th; Col. A. C. Godwin, 45th; Lt. Col. A. Ellis, 54th; Captains M. J. Baird, co. C, 16th; Samuel Calvert, 54th; J. E. Cooley, co. H, 10th N. C. Regiment.

A telegraph line between Selma and Rome, Ga., is being constructed.

## Use the Force.

RECAPITULATION. Officers 1, enlisted men 5.

Wounded, " " " " 18.

Total, " " " " 23.

Thirty-Fifth N. C. T., commanded by Col. J. G. Jones.

Field and Staff—Maj. S. B. Taylor, severely wounded.

Co. A—Killed, priv. Robt. Brown. Wounded, capt. H. W. Humphrey, lieut. J. Humphrey, privates W. Alphin, R. H. Farrar, J. A. Gaston, S. Jarman and H. Barden.

Co. C—Killed, none. Wounded, corp. J. A. Currie, privates W. W. Fry, Neill Smith and J. W. McDuffie.

Co. D—Killed, corp. W. H. Connel. Wounded, privates J. W. Uley, J. B. Threlkell and W. D. Connel, severely; privates Jos. Bland, A. Horton, M. Womble, Baxter Johnson, Asa Uley, slightly.

Co. F—Killed, lieut. J. N. Loy, 1st sergt. H. O. Kirk, sergt. J. Yarbrough, privates T. L. Drake, T. R. Gentry and A. Evans. Wounded, privates Saml. Oakley, Jas. Walker and John Rodgers, severely; privates W. H. Jones, W. J. Shotwell, corp. J. J. Lawson, privates Wm. Oakley, H. Warren, W. S. Lawson, Frank Oakley and M. T. Clayton, slightly.

Co. F—Killed, sergt. J. M. Stancill and corp. A. L. McCall. Wounded, lieut. E. M. Adams, (since died) sergt. J. L. Ritch and A. M. Houston, and privates J. J. McCain and A. G. Shannon, severely; privates W. A. Aldridge, L. Thompson and B. Brown, slightly.

Co. G—Killed, private J. P. Case. Wounded, corp. J. B. Kuykendall, privates A. B. Staton, B. A. Staton, John Bon, J. W. Ripley and S. Howard.

Co. H—Killed, sergt. John Dulin, privates J. F. Harris and J. Nowles. Wounded, privates J. S. Miller, J. W. Rodgers, J. M. Hunter and T. J. Plow, severely; privates Calvin Hinson, J. M. McLaughlin, J. M. Antio, W. A. Reep, A. W. Wallace, G. W. Harris, J. R. Hood, J. C. Kirk, C. T. Hodges and B. A. Hall, slightly.

Co. I—Wounded, lieut. Jesse Scott, 1st sergt. H. G. Ellis, privates Wiley Ellis, R. H. Harrison, P. Hinson, slightly; privates Freeman Jones, Levi Jones, H. F. Smith and Daniel Vinson, severely.

Co. K—Killed, 1st sergt. T. W. Conley, corp. G. J. Abernathy, privates I. Denton, D. Moore, J. G. Whisenand and P. S. Whitner. Wounded, lieut. D. P. Glass, mortally; privates H. H. Childers, A. Erwin, A. M. Heron, W. H. Huntley, W. A. Langridge, J. R. Michaels, D. H. Whitner, M. L. Whitell, A. Wagner, D. Zimmerman, H. Zimmerman, N. Hoyie, J. S. Ward, J. A. Hawk and F. L. Brindle.

## RECAPITULATION.

Killed, officers 1, enlisted men 19.

Wounded, " " " " 78.

Total, " " " " 103.

Fifty-Sixth N. C. T., commanded by Col. P. F. Faison, heretofore published in this paper.

Eight N. C. T., commanded by Lieut. Col. J. R. Murchison. This regiment belongs to Clingman's brigade but is temporarily attached to Ransom's brigade.

Co. A—Killed, Private Henry C. Stokely. Wounded, color sergt. Frank Perkins, corp. Jos. N. Spencer, privates Daniel Evans, Joseph Hood, Joshua Cook and Seth Morgan, Jr.

Co. B—Killed, Private Geo. W. Graves. Wounded, privates Joseph Garvis, Wm. Gregory, Dempsey Harris, Emerson Walker, Joe A. Ehrigree, Joe W. Kindley, Robert Baker, Jr.

Co. C—Killed, Private W. J. J. Tolson. Wounded, privates R. W. Sawyer, A. J. Tolson and J. L. Moore.

Co. D—Killed, Private R. F. Patterson. Wounded, lieut. A. H. Gregory and D. W. Weaver, privates W. B. Dabson, S. A. Hunt, Pinkney Cozart, W. Brinkley and A. L. Wood.

Co. E—Killed, Lieut. D. A. Patterson, private John Coddie. Wounded, lieut. Jas. K. McKethan, privates Jas. T. Beard, Henry Canady, John Knight, Peter McMillan, B. G. Morris, R. Jenkins and John Spivey.

Co. F—Wounded, Lieut. L. J. Thornton, privates L. Davis, J. Cowan, J. F. Skipper, B. Harris, J. Wilson, A. J. Rodgers.

Co. G—Killed, Lieut. L. D. Langley, sergt. J. J. Tunnage. Wounded, sergt. Theophilus Keel, privates R. Brewer, B. C. Randall, Gray Harris, Guilford Harris, S. C. Moore, G. L. Moore, W. H. Moore and S. M. Yarringer.

Co. H—Killed, 1st sergt. J. A. Barringer, privates J. C. Klutts, W. M. Sides, John Barrier, Moses Dry, C. J. Lineberger, E. J. Patterson and J. E. Barringer. Wounded, capt. Jas. Cook, privates M. M. Allman, W. D. Barringer, A. G. Bost, B. A. Canipe, Wiley Cline, W. H. Cline, A. E. Harkey, Guilford Haley, J. M. Misenheimer, J. M. Murro, Mathias Bost, J. D. Sides, E. G. Watts, Alex. Seelick, M. C. Renchard and J. A. Dudson, J. W. Moore, A. M. Page, J. F. Rice, J. J. Hill.

Co. I—Wounded, 1st sergt. W. H. Harris, corp. B. Isley and J. D. Masterly, privates M. Simpson, Benj. James, A. Boggs, W. Forbes, D. Clapp, L. C. Tickle, Francis Faust, Jas. Tyler and Josiah Zwinger.

Co. K—Killed, Privates John J. Ketchey, John Roney, John L. Murphy and Wiley W. Seaford. Wounded, lieut. F. J. Miller, corp. S. B. Colley, privates Louis B. Agner, John Brochman, Jacob Barger, Sol B. Burrows, J. B. Coddell, Charles A. Deal, Wm. M. Ehrigree, Jesse Gates, Calvin Huffman, Wm. Keeler, Abram Morgan, W. J. Plummer, John Rimer, J. W. Spears and P. J. Spiller.

## RECAPITULATION.

Killed, officers 2, enlisted men 18.

Wounded, " " " " 107.

Total, " " " " 127.

Recapitulation of loss in entire Brigade, Eighth N. C. T., Killed 2 officers.

18 men; wounded 5 officers, 102 men. Total killed 20, wounded 127—aggregate 147.

Twenty-Fourth N. C. T., Killed 2 officers, 11 privates; wounded 5 officers, 55 privates. Total killed 6, wounded 76—aggregate 101.

Twenty-Fifth N. C. T., Killed, officers none,

privates 3; wounded, officers none, privates 28. Total killed 3; wounded 30—aggregate 33.

Fifty-Fifth N. C. T., Killed, 1 officer, 19 privates; wounded, officers 4, privates 108. Total killed, 5, wounded 102—aggregate 107.

Fifty-Sixth N. C. T., Killed, officers none, privates 4; wounded, officers 4, privates 80. Total killed 4, wounded 84—aggregate 88.

Monthly Battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. J. R. Branch. None killed, 17 privates wounded.

Reid's battalion, 2 privates killed; wounded 1 officer and 9 privates. Total killed 1, wounded 9—aggregate 10.

Major Mosely's battalion consists of the following batteries: Branch's field artillery, Lt. Martin commanding. Wilmington light artillery, Capt. Miller commanding. Bradford's battery, Capt. Bradford commanding. Montgomery True Blues, Capt. Lee commanding. Of Major Reid's battalion there were only two companies attached to our brigade, Capt. Marshall's and Blount's.

Marshall's, Blount's and Lee's batteries were with the brigade in the charge of the 20th April.

Very respectfully, S. H. GEE, A. A. & In. Genl.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

You are assembled under circumstances of deep interest to your country; and it is fortunate that, coming, as you do, newly elected by the people, and familiar with the condition of the various localities, you will be the better able to devise measures adapted to meet the wants of the public service, without imposing unnecessary burthens on the citizen. The brief period which has elapsed since the last adjournment of Congress has not afforded sufficient opportunity to test the efficacy of the most important laws then enacted, nor have the events occurring in the interval been such as materially to change the state of the country.

The unjust war commenced against us, in violation of the rights of the States, and in usurpation of power not delegated to the Government of the United States, is still characterized by the barbarism with which it has heretofore been conducted by the enemy. Aged men, helpless women and children, appeal in vain to the humanity which should be inspired by their condition, for immunity from arrest, incarceration or banishment from their homes. Plunder and devastation of the property of non-combatants, destruction of private dwellings and even of edifices devoted to the worship of God, expeditions organized for the sole purpose of sucking cities, consigning them to the flames, killing the unarmed inhabitants and inflicting horrible outrages on women and children, are some of the constantly recurring atrocities of the invader. It cannot reasonably be pretended that such acts conduce to any end which their authors dare avow before the civilized world, and sooner or later Christendom must mete out to them the condemnation which such brutality deserves. The suffering thus ruthlessly inflicted upon the people of the invaded Districts has served but to illustrate their patriotism. Entire unanimity and zeal for their country's cause have been pre-eminently conspicuous among those whose sacrifices have been greatest. So the army, which has borne the trials and dangers of the war; which has been subjected to privations and disappointments, (tests of manly fortitude far more severe than the brief fatigues and perils of actual combat,) has been the centre of cheerfulness and hope. From the camp comes the voice of the soldier patriot, invoking each who is at home, in the sphere he best may fill, to devote his whole energies to the support of a cause, in the success of which their confidence has never faltered. They, the veterans of many a hard-fought field, tender to their country, and in one instant also devoted to the cause of peace, value to us, one which posterity will hold in grateful remembrance.

In considering the state of the country, the reflection is naturally suggested that this is the third Congress of the Confederate States of America. The Provisional Government was formed, its Congress held four sessions, lived its appointed term and passed away. The permanent Government was then organized, its different departments established, a Congress elected, which held four sessions, served its full constitutional term and expired. You, the second Congress under the permanent Government, are now assembled at the time and place appointed by law for commencing your session. All these events have passed into history, notwithstanding the threat of our prompt subjugation, made three years ago, by a people that presume to assert a title to govern States without the consent of the people.

The Provisional Government, in its entirety, was recognized by treaty with France and Great Britain in the last century, and remained unquestioned for nearly three generations. Yet these very governments, in disregard of duty and treaty obligations which bind them to recognize as independent Virginia and other Confederate States, persist in countenancing, by moral influence, if not by aid and partial action, the claim set up by the Executive of the United States, to exercise despotic sway over the State thus recognized, and treat the invasion of them by their former limited and special agent, as though it were the attempt of a sovereign to suppress a rebellion against lawful authority. Unquestioned advantage has been taken of our present condition, and our rights have been violated, our vessels of war detained in ports to which they had been invited by proclamations of neutrality, and in one instant our flag also insulted when the sacred right of asylum was supposed to be secure; while one of these Governments has contented itself by simply depreciating, by differential representations, the conduct of our enemy in the constantly recurring instances of his contemptuous disregard of neutral rights and flagrant violations of public law. It may be said that foreign Governments, like our enemies, have mistaken our desire for peace, unreasonably expressed, for evidence of exhaustion, and have therefore inferred the probability of success in the effort to subjugate or exterminate the millions of human beings who, in these States, prefer any fate to submission to their savage assaults. I see no prospect of an early change in the course heretofore pursued by these Governments; but when this delusion shall have been dispelled, and when our independence, by the valor and fortitude of our people, shall have been won against all the hostile influences combined against us, and can no longer be ignored by open foes or professed neutrals, this war will have left with its proud memories a record of many wrongs, which it may not mis-become us to forgive—some for which we may not properly forgive—some for which we should never forgive. It is our duty to know that every avenue of negotiation is closed against us; that our enemy is making renewed and strenuous efforts for our destruction, and that the sole resource for us, as a people active in the justice of our cause, and holding our liberties to be more precious than all other earthly possessions, is to combine and apply every available element of power for their defence and preservation.

On the subject of the exchange of prisoners

I greatly regret to be unable to give you satisfactory information. The Government of the United States, while insisting in failure to execute the terms of the cartel, make occasional deliveries of prisoners, and then suspend action without apparent cause. I confess my inability to comprehend their policy as a purpose. The prisoners held by us, in spite of humane care, are perishing from the inevitable effects of imprisonment and the hopelessness produced by the hopelessness of release from confinement. The spectacle of their suffering augments our longing desire to relieve from similar trials our own brave men, who have spent so many weary months in a cruel and useless imprisonment, endured with heroic constancy. The delivery, after a suspension of some weeks, has just been resumed by the enemy; but as they give no assurance of intent to carry out the cartel, an interruption of the exchange may recur at any moment.

The reports of the Department, heretofore submitted, are referred to for full information in relation to the matters appertaining to such. There are two of them on which I deem it necessary to make special remark.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury states facts justifying the conclusion that the law passed at the last session for the purpose of withdrawing from circulation the large excess of Treasury notes heretofore issued, has had the desired effect; and that by the 1st July the amount in circulation will have been reduced to a sum not exceeding \$280,000,000. It is believed to be of primary importance that no further issue of notes should take place, and that the use of the credit of the Government should be restricted to the two other modes provided by Congress, viz: the sale of bonds and the issue of certificates bearing interest, for the price of supplies purchased within our limits. The law, as it now stands, authorizes the issue, by the Treasury, of new notes to the extent of two-thirds of the amount received under the provisions. The estimate of the amount funded under the law is shown to be \$300,000,000, and if two-thirds of this sum be issued, we shall have an addition of \$200,000,000 to our circulation, believed to be already ample for the business of the country. The addition of this large sum to the volume of the currency would be attended by disastrous effects, and would produce the speedy recurrence of the evils from which the funding law has rescued the country. If our arms are crowned with the success which we have so much reason to hope, we may well expect that this war cannot be prolonged beyond the current year, and nothing would so much retard the beneficial influence of peace on all the interests of our country, as the existence of a great mass of currency not redeemable in coin. With our vast resources the circulation, if restricted to its present volume, would be easily manageable, and by gradual absorption in payment of public dues, would give place to the precious metals, the only basis of a currency adapted to commerce with foreign countries. In our present circumstances, I know of no mode of providing for the public wants which would entail sacrifices so great as a fresh issue of Treasury notes, and I trust that you will concur in the propriety of absolutely forbidding any increase of those now in circulation.

Officers have been appointed and despatched to the Trans-Mississippi States, and the necessary measures taken for the execution of the laws, enacted to obviate delays in administering the Treasury and other Executive Departments in the State; but sufficient time has not elapsed to ascertain the results.

In relation to the most important of all subjects at the present time, the efficiency of our armies in the field, it is gratifying to assure you that the discipline and instruction of the troops have kept pace with the improvement in material and equipment. We have reason to congratulate ourselves on the results of the legislation on this subject, and on the increased administrative energy in the different bureaus of the War Department, and may not unreasonably indulge anticipations of commensurate success in the ensuing campaign.

The organization of reserves is in progress, and it is hoped they will be valuable in affording local protection, without requiring details and detachments from active forces.

Among the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary of War, your attention is especially invited to those in which legislation is suggested on the following subjects, viz:

The tenure of office of the general officers in the provisional army, and a proper discrimination in the compensation of the different grades.

The provision required in aid of invalid officers who have resigned in consequence of wounds or sickness contracted while in service.

The amendment of the law which deprives officers in the field of the privilege of purchasing rations, and thus adds to their embarrassment, instead of conferring the benefit intended.

The organization of the general staff of the army, in relation to which a special message will shortly be addressed to you, containing the reasons which compelled me to withhold my approval of a bill passed by our predecessors at too late a period of the session to allow time for returning it for their reconsideration.

The necessity for an increase in the allowance now made for the transportation of officers retreating under orders.

The mode of providing officers for the execution of the conscript laws.

The means of securing greater dispatch and more regular administration of justice in examining and disposing of the records of cases reported from the courts martial and military courts in the army.

The recent events of the war are highly creditable to our troops, exhibiting energy and vigilance, combined with the habitual gallantry which they have taught us to expect on all occasions. We have been cheered by important and valuable successes in Florida, Northern Mississippi, Western Tennessee and Kentucky, Western Louisiana and Eastern North Carolina, reflecting the highest honor on the skill and conduct of our commanders, and on the incomparable soldiers whom it is their privilege to lead. A naval attack on Mobile was so successfully repulsed at the outer works that the attempt was abandoned, and the nine months' siege of Charleston has been practically suspended, leaving that noble city and its fortress impregnable monuments to the skill and fortitude of its defenders. The armies in Northern Georgia and in Northern Virginia still oppose, with unshaken front, a formidable barrier to the progress of the invader; and our generals, armies and people are animated by cheerful confidence.

Let us, then, while we devote all our energies to securing the realization of the bright auspices which encourage us, not forget that our humble and most grateful thanks are due to Him, without whose guidance and

protection, all our human efforts are of no avail, and to whose interposition are due the manifold successes with which we have been cheered.

JEFFERSON DAVIS

Richmond, May 2nd, 1864.

## From Below.

We have nothing later from below. It is said that the waters of Albemarle Sound are in our quick possession. The fisheries are being worked with great results by the people. The amount of provisions secured by the fall of Plymouth is said to be far greater than any one had supposed, and the country opened to us will furnish enough to feed a large army for many months to come.

## Tribute of Respect.

FAIRFAX, N. C., April 28th, 1864.

At a regular meeting of Falkland Lodge No. 105, the following resolutions were introduced, viz:

Resolved, that we, the undersigned, in the name of the Lodge, do hereby tender to the family of the deceased, a tribute of respect, to be placed in the hands of the family, to be used as they may see fit.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Editors of the Confederate, with the request that they publish them.

Resolved, that this Lodge has lost a worthy member, society a good citizen and the service a patriotic soldier.

Resolved, as a testimony of our respect for our deceased brother, the jewels of this Lodge be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Editors of the Confederate, with the request that they publish them.

W. R. WILLIAMS, Secy. F. H. MAYO, Secy.

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